

FAR

Who would *fare* del bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary life? *Shakef. Hamlet.*
To *FARE*. *v. n.* [parian, Saxon; *varen*, Dutch.]
1. To go; to pass; to travel.
At last, resolving forward still to *fare*,
Until the blustering storm is overblown. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
His spirits pure were subject to our fight,
Like to a man in shew and shape he *fares*. *Fairfax.*
So on he *fares*, and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 131.*
Sadly they *far'd* along the sea-beat shore;
Still heav'd their hearts. *Pope.*
2. To be in any state good or bad.
So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend. *Fairy Queen.*
A stubborn heart shall *fare* evil at the last. *Ecclef. iii. 26.*
Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble fight
Presents that beauty, which the dazzling light
Of royal splendor. *Waller.*
So in this throng bright Sathariffa *far'd*,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:
As ships, though never so obsequious, fall
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*
So *fares* the flag among th' enraged hounds;
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds. *Denb.*
But as a barque, that in foul weather,
Toss'd by two adverse winds together,
Is bruised and beaten to and fro,
And knows not which to turn him to;
So *far'd* the knight between two foes,
And knew not which of them to oppose. *Hudibras, p. i.*
If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare*. *L'Estrange.*
Thus *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows
Amidst the crowd. *Dryden's Æn.*
English ministers never *fare* so well as in a time of war
with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and animosities of the nation, and turns their efforts upon the common enemy. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 49.*
Some give out there is no danger at all; others are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and they shall *fare* no worse than their neighbours. *Swift.*
3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad.
Thus it *fares* when too much desire of contradiction
causeth our speeches rather to pass by number than to stay for weight. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*
So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends. *Milton.*
4. To happen to any one well or ill. With it preceding in an imperious form.
When the hand finds itself well warmed and covered, let it refuse the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head, till the body be starved or killed, and then we shall see how it will *fare* with the hand. *South's Sermons.*
5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.
The rich man *fares* sumptuously every day. *Luke.*
Feast your ears with the music awhile, if they will *fare* so harshly as on the trumpet's sound. *Shakespeare's Timon.*
Men think they have *fares* hardly, if, in times of extremity, they have descended so low as dogs; but Galen delivereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of many nations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 25.*
FARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. Used only of that which is paid for the person, not the goods.
He found a ship going to Tarfish; so he paid the *fare* thereof, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarfish. *Jon.*
He passage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to discharge his *fare*. *Dryd. Juv.*
2. Food prepared for the table; provisions.
But come, so well refresh'd, now let us play,
As meet is, after such delicious *fare*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
But when the western winds with vital pow'r
Call forth the tender grass and budding flow'r,
Then, at the last, produce in open air
Both flocks, and send them to their Summer's *fare*. *Dryden.*
This is what nature's want may well suffice;
He that would more is covetous, not wise:
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick *fare*,
This much I will indulge thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryd. Juv.*
Upon his rising up he ordered the peasant to set before him whatever food he had in his house: the peasant brought out a great deal of coarse *fare*, of which the emperor eat very heartily. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 99.*
FAREWELL. *adv.* [This word is originally the imperative of the verb *fare* well, or *fare* you well; *fit felix, ab in bonam rem*; or *hene fit tibi*; but in time use familiarised it to an adverb, and it is used both by those who go and those who are left.]
1. The parting compliment; adieu.
But *farewell*, king; sit thus thou wilt appear,
Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here. *Shak. K. Lear.*

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Farewell, master Silence: I will not use many words with you; *fare* you well, gentlemen, both. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
Whether we shall meet again, I know not,
Therefore our everlasting *farewell* take;
For ever, and for ever, *farewell*, Cassius. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*
Be not amazed, call all your senses to you; defend your reputation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever. *Shakef.*
An iron slumber shuts my swimming eyes;
And now *farewell*, involv'd in shades of night,
For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight. *Dryden's Virg. Geo.*
Farewell, says he; the parting sound scarce fell
From his faint lips, but she replied *farewell*. *Dryden.*
O queen, *farewell*! be still possess'd
Of dear remembrance, blessing still and blest! *Pope's Ode.*
2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness.
Farewell the year which threaten'd to
The fairest light the world can show.
Treading the path to nobler ends,
A long *farewell* to love I gave;
Resolv'd my country and my friends
All that remain'd of me should have. *Waller.*
FAREWELL. *n. f.*
1. Leave; act of departure.
See how the morning opens her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*
If chance the radiant sun, with *farewell* sweet,
Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
Attest their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
As in this grove I took my last *farewell*,
As on this very spot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*
Before I take my *farewell* of this subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak his meaning more plainly. *Addison.*
2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking.
Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and with a different title. *Spectator, N^o. 445.*
FARINACEOUS. *adj.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; tasting like meal or flower of corn.
The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind, is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of some culmiferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panick, and millet. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
FARM. *n. f.* [*ferme*, French; *peopm*, provision, Saxon.]
1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.
Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and *farms* to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a parliament. *Hayward.*
2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.
The lords of land in Ireland do not use to set out their land in *farms*, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from year to year, and some during pleasure. *Spenser on Ireland.*
TO FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.
We are enforc'd to *farm* our royal realm,
The revenue whereof shall furnish us
For our affairs in hand. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
2. To take at a certain rate.
They received of the bankers scant twenty shillings for thirty, which the earl of Cornwall *farm'd* of the king. *Camden's Rem.*
3. To cultivate land.
FARMER. *n. f.* [*fermier*, French; or from *farm*.]
1. One who cultivates hired ground.
Thou hast seen a *farmer's* dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur: there thou might'st behold the great image of authority; a dog's obey'd in office. *Shakef.*
2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.
Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the flocking of his land with cattle that are larger than it will bear. *Motimer's Husbandry.*
FARMOST. *n. f.* [superlative of *far*.] Most distant; remotest.
A spacious cave, within its *farmost* part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*
FARNES. *n. f.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness.
Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their *farmes* from timely succour by their friends, have forced the commanders to call forth the utmost number of able hands to fight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
FARRAGINOUS. *adj.* [from *farrago*, Latin.] Formed of different materials.
Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and many ways inconsistent with truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
FARRAGO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.
FARRIER.

FAR

FARRIER. *n. f.* [*farrier*, French; *ferriarius*, Latin.]
1. A shoer of horses.
But the utmost exactness in these particulars belong to *farriers*, saddlers, smiths, and other tradesmen. *Digby.*
2. One who professes the medicine of horses.
If you are a piece of a *farrier*, as every good groom ought to be, get sack, brandy, or strong-beer to rub your horses. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*
TO FARRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses.
Though there are many pretenders to the art of *farriering* and cowlceching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mort.*
FARROW. *n. f.* [*peaph*, Saxon.] A little pig.
Pour in sow's blood that hath litter'd
Her nine *farrows*. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
TO FARROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. It is used only of swine.
Sows ready to *farrow* are the sow that carry'd
Are for to be made of. *Tuff. Hush.*
The swine, although multiparous, yet being bifolious, and only cloven-hoofed, is *farrowed* with open eyes, as other bifolious animals. *Brown.*
Even her, who did her numerous offspring boast,
As fair and fruitful as the sow that carry'd
The thirty pigs, at one large litter *farrow'd*. *Dryd. Juv.*
FART. *n. f.* [*pepe*, Saxon.] Wind from behind.
Love is the *fart*
Of every heart;
It pains a man when 'tis kept close;
And others doth offend, when 'tis let loose. *Suckling.*
TO FART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.
As when we a gun discharge,
Although the bore be ne'er so large,
Before the flame from muzzle burst,
Just at the breech it flashes first;
So from my lord his passion broke,
He *farted* first, and then he spoke. *Swift.*
FARTHER. *adv.* [This word is now generally considered as the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analoger can *far* make *farther* or *farthist*: it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *further* and *farthist*, from *forth*, *forthst*, *forst*, *forstst*, Saxon; the *o* and *u*, by resemblance of sound, being first confounded in speech, and afterwards in books.]
At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.
To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when compared with one another, besides rules, there is *farther* required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions and things of their country, without looking any *farther*. *Locke.*
FARTHER. *adj.* [supposed from *far*, more, probably from *forth*.]
1. More remote.
Let me add a *farther* truth, that without those ties of gratitude, I have a most particular inclination to honour you. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*
2. Longer; tending to greater distance.
Before our *farther* way the fates allow,
Here must we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryden's Æn.*
FARTHERANCE. *n. f.* [more properly *furtherance*, from *farther*.] Encouragement; promotion.
That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the *fartherance* that I have obtained. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
FARTHERMORE. *adv.* [more properly *furthermore*.] Besides; over and above; likewise.
Farthermore the leaves, body and boughs of this tree, by so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power and worldly ability surpass the meanest. *Raleigh's History.*
TO FARTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *to farther*.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.
If he had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town, *Dryden's Dedication, to the Æn.*
FARTHEST. *adv.* [more properly *farthest*. See *FARTHER*.]
1. At the greatest distance.
2. To the greatest distance.
FARTHEST. *adj.* Most distant; remotest.
Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be *farthest* from perfection. *Hooker.*
FARTHING. *n. f.* [*peopling*, Saxon, from *peopm*, four, that is, the fourth part of a penny.]
1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.
A *farthing* is the least denomination or fraction of money used in England. *Cocher's Arithmetick.*
Else all those things we toil so hard in,
Would not avail one single *farthing*. *Prior.*
2. Copper money.
The parish find, 'tis true; but our church-wardens
Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*
You are not obliged to take money not of gold or silver; not the halfpence or *farthings* of England. *Swift.*
3. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

FAS

His son builds on, and never is content,
'Till the last *farthing* is in structure spent. *Dryden's Juv.*
FARTHINGALE. *n. f.* [This word has much exercised the etymology of *Skinner*, who at last seems to determine that it is derived from *vertu garde*: if he had considered what *vert* signifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true sense.] A hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.
With filken coats, and caps, and golden rings,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things. *Shakef.*
Tell me,
What compass will you wear your *farthingale*? *Shakef.*
Arthur wore in hall
Round table, like a *farthingale*. *Hudibras, p. i. cont. 1.*
Some will have it that it portends the downfall of the French king; and observe, that the *farthingale* appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*
She seems a medley of all ages,
With a huge *farthingale* to swell her fustian fluff,
A new commode, a topknot, and a ruff. *Swift.*
FARTHINGSWORTH. *n. f.* [*farthing* and *worth*.] As much as is sold for a farthing.
They are thy customers; I hardly ever sell them a *farthingsworth* of any thing. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
FASCES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls as a mark of their authority.
The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain,
That Carthage; which he ruin'd, rise once more;
And shook aloft the *fascis* of the main,
To fright those slaves with what they felt before. *Dryden.*
FASCIATA. *n. f.* [Latin.] A fillet; a bandage.
FASCIATED. *adj.* [from *fascia*.] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *Diæ.*
FASCIATION. *n. f.* [from *fascia*.] Bandage; the act or manner of binding diseased parts.
Three especial sorts of *fasciation*, or rowling, have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity. *Wifeman.*
TO FASCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascina*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.
There be none of the affections which have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon, Essay 9.*
Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of consideration. *Decay of Victory.*
FASCINATION. *n. f.* [from *fascinate*.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.
He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and enchantment to those that saw him or heard him. *Bacon.*
The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination*. *Waller.*
There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of. *South's Sermons.*
FASCINE. *n. f.* [French.] A faggot. Military cant.
The black prince passed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the generals of our times do with *fascines*. *Addison's Spectator.*
FASCINOUS. *adj.* [*fascinum*, Latin.] Caused or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment.
I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
FASHION. *n. f.* [*façon*, French; *facies*, Latin.]
1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.
They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erecting churches, at their form and *fashion*, at the flatness of them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them. *Hooker, b. v. f. 17.*
The *fashion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke ix. 29.*
Stand these poor people's friend.
— I will,
Or let me lose the *fashion* of a man: *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
2. The make or cut of cloaths.
I'll be at charges for a looking-glass,
And entertain a score or two of tailors,
To study *fashions* to adorn my body. *Shakef. Richard III.*
You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the *fashion* of your garments. *Shakef. King Lear.*
3. Manner; sort; way.
For that I love your daughter
In such a righteous *fashion* as I do,
Perforce against all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I must advance. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Pluck Calca by the sleeve,
And he will, after his four *fashion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*
The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned *fashion*, as if it had been done in hostility against them. *Hayward.*
4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments.
Here's